



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

annual cost of screening houses and screen repairs greatly exceeded the cost of mosquito elimination. They did not realize the fact that it often costs a community, and the citizens of it personally, much more to support a mosquito nuisance than to eliminate it.

The president of a large association of cotton-mill interests has stated that the elimination of mosquitoes near the mill properties has paid a higher return on the money expended than any other investment that the corporation has ever made.

## **Publications Relating to Malaria, Mosquitoes, and Mosquito Control.**

### **PUBLIC HEALTH BULLETINS.**

79. Impounded Water. Surveys in Alabama and South Carolina During 1915 to Determine Its Effect on Prevalence of Malaria. By H. R. Carter, J. A. A. Le Prince, and T. H. D. Griffiths. 1916.

84. Is Mosquito or Man the Winter Carrier of Malaria Organisms? By M. Bruin Mitzmain. December, 1916.

88. Malaria Control: A Report of Demonstration Studies Conducted in Urban and Rural Sections. By R. C. Derivaux, H. A. Taylor, and T. D. Haas.

### **REPRINTS FROM THE PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.**

28. Prevention and Destruction of Mosquitoes. By Joseph Goldberger. July 17, 1908.

105. Antimalarial Measures for Farmhouses and Plantations. By H. R. Carter. December 6, 1912.

156. Malaria in North Carolina. By H. R. Carter. December 19, 1913.

160. Malarial Fevers. Prevalence and Geographic Distribution in Arkansas. By R. H. von Ezdorf. January 2, 1914.

170. Prevention of Malaria. Suggestions on How to Screen the House to Keep Out Effectively the Mosquitoes Which Spread the Disease. By R. H. von Ezdorf. February 27, 1914.

172. Malarial Fevers. Prevalence and Geographic Distribution in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. By R. H. von Ezdorf. March 13, 1914.

180. Malarial Fevers in the United States. By R. H. von Ezdorf. April 10, 1914.

186. Malarial Fevers. Prevalence and Geographic Distribution in Alabama. By R. H. von Ezdorf. May 1, 1914.

193. Malarial Fever. Prevalence and Geographic Distribution in Mississippi, 1913. By R. H. von Ezdorf. May 22, 1914.

217. Mosquitoes and Malaria. Report on a Short Trip in Eastern North Carolina. By Ch. Wardell Stiles. September 4, 1914.

244. Impounded Water. Some General Considerations on its Effect on the Prevalence of Malaria. By H. R. Carter. December 25, 1914.

248. Impounded Waters. Their Effect on the Prevalence of Malaria. Survey at Blewetts Falls. By H. R. Carter. January 1, 1915.

257. Impounded Waters. A Study of Such Waters on the Coosa River in Shelby, Chilton, Talladega, and Coosa Counties, Ala., to Determine the Extent to Which They Affect the Production of Anophelines, and of the Particular Conditions Which Increase or Decrease Their Propagation. By J. A. A. Le Prince. February 12, 1915.

258. Malaria Control. Drainage as an Antimalarial Measure. By J. A. A. Le Prince. February 19, 1915.

260. Control of Malaria. Oiling as an Antimosquito Measure. By J. A. A. Le Prince. February 26, 1915.
272. Anopheline Surveys. Methods of Conduct and Relation to Antimalarial Work. By R. H. von Ezdorf. April 30, 1915.
277. Malaria in the United States. Its Prevalence and Geographic Distribution. By R. H. von Ezdorf. May 28, 1915.
290. Anopheles as a Winter Carrier of Plasmodium. The Mosquito as a Prophylactic Indicator. By M. Bruin Mitzmain. July 16, 1915.
327. Tertian Malarial Fever. Transmission Experiments with *Anopheles Punctipennis*. By M. Bruin Mitzmain. May 12, 1916.
328. Demonstrations of Malaria Control. By R. H. von Ezdorf. March 10, 1916.
359. Anopheles Infectivity Experiments. An Attempt to Determine the Number of Persons One Mosquito Can Infect with Malaria. By M. Bruin Mitzmain. September 1, 1916.
382. Malaria: A Public Health and Economic Problem in the United States. By John W. Trask. December 22, 1916.
463. Breeding of *Anopheles Quadrimaculatus* in Deep Water and at a Distance from Shore. By H. R. Carter. April 19, 1918.
464. Effect of *Anopheles Punctipennis* on Natural Conveyance of Malarial Fever. By H. R. Carter. April 19, 1918.
476. Malarial Control. By J. E. Sparks. July 12, 1918.
480. The Relation of the Railroads in the South to the Problem of Malaria and Its Control. By R. C. Derivaux. August 2, 1918.
491. Winter Hibernation of *Anopheles* Larvæ. By T. H. D. Griffiths. November 15, 1918.
493. Use of Dynamite in Antimalarial Drainage Operations. By J. K. Hoskins and W. E. Hardenburg. November 22, 1918.
495. *Anopheles Crucians*: Habits of Larvæ and Adults. By C. W. Metz. December 6, 1918.
500. Some Aspects of Malaria Control Through Mosquito Eradication. By C. W. Metz. Public Health Reports. January 31, 1919.

#### SUPPLEMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

11. What the Farmer Can Do to Prevent Malaria. By R. H. von Ezdorf. February 13, 1914.
18. Malaria: Lessons on its Cause and Prevention. By H. R. Carter. July 7, 1914.
32. Field Identification of Malaria-Carrying Mosquitoes. By Ernest A. Sweet. October 19, 1917.

Copies of any of these publications may be obtained by addressing the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

There is also available a malaria poster which is suitable for public display. It indicates preventive and treatment measures, and identifies the malaria mosquito. The poster is printed in two colors, on paper 20 by 16 inches in size.